Metropolitan Concept Hall-Concert

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1881.

Amusements To-Day Billow Owers House. The Marcette. Have ly's 14th St. Theater Commercial Drummer Mediann Square Theater Ton Professor

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before siz o'clock.

The news from President GARPIELD's bedside continues to be of the most satisfactory sort. The lever and relapse which have been noticed as occurring on Mondays did not return yesterday. Some very interesting and instructive tests to determine the position of the bullet were successfully made, and the physicians announce that it can be removed easily whenever it is deemed best to do so.

Onr Ner! State Election.

The Republican and Democratic State Committees will soon meet for the purpose of calling Conventions to nominate candidates for State officers. The elections this fall will be of great importance. A Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, and State Engineer and Surveyor are to be chosen, together with both branches of the Legislature, various county and city officers, several Judges, and four members of Congress to fill vacancies. At present it is impossible to foresee the

result of the contest between the two old parties, because the Republicans are torn by uncommonly bitter feuds, which will exert great influence in the canvass, and because some of the Democratic leaders have crippled their party of late by showing a readiness to become hewers of wood and drawers of water for their rich opponents. Besides these distracting causes, the campaign will be diversified not only by a Greenback and a Prohibition ticket, but possibly by an Anti-Monopoly ticket, and candidates of other factions. It seems to be supposed that the Republicans will renominate Gen. CARR for Secretary of State, Mr. WENDELL for State Treasurer, and Mr. WARD for Attorney-General. It is said that Mr. WADSWORTH will not run for Comptroller, but will be a candidate for the seat in Congress just resigned by Mr. LAPHAM. It this proves to be true, it will be pretty strong evidence that Wadsworth believes the Republican State ticket may be defeated. The office of Comptroller is of great importance, and Mr. Wadsworth fills it respectably. But he has no qualities for shining in the House of Representatives, where he would be apt to drop down among the third rates. like LAPHAM and MILLER. Therefore, if he prefers to go to Congress, it will be taken for granted that he has no hope of being elected Comptroller.

We have no idea what the Democrats propose to do about candidates. Under existing circumstances, it might be supposed that they could hardly blunder enough to miss carrying their State ticket. But so it was at each of the three last elections. In 1878 they tore their State Convention to pieces, and then threw away their candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Two years ago, when the Republicans bolted Connell to the number of more than 40,000, the Democrats bolted Robinson to the number of nearly 80,000, and so CORNELL got to be Governor. However, in the scrimmage at the polls the Republican candidate for State Engineer was so unpopular that SEY-MOUR, his Democratic competitor, was chosen; and very likely he will be renominated. Last fall, after it became apparent that GARFIELD must have the 35 votes of Democrats below the Highlands deserted HANCOCK to allow GARFIELD to enter the White House. What we are to expect of

such a party this year no man can imagine. We shall have pretty much a new Legislature next winter, whichever party may control the majority. This will be emphatically true of the Republicans, for they cannot run many of those who crossed weapons in the Senatorial foray with any hopes of success. The slaughter of the Stalwarts by the Half Breeds would be only equalled by the slaughter of the Half Breeds by the Stalwarts. The Republicans must therefore seek for a new set of Senators and Assemblymen; and it is some consolation to believe that they could not find a worse one if they were to scour the State with a search warrant.

Americans Not Germans.

That the project of setting up a German university in the United States made headway for a time in Germany, is shown by a recent article on the subject in the Tageblatt of Berlin. According to that journal, a committee, including many men of distinction and influence, bankers, professors, and others, was appointed to take charge of the scheme; money to the amount of two million dollars was to have been subscribed; Milwaukee was named as the site of the new institution; and the purpose in founding it was declared to be "the uniting of Germany and America in their German elements by an intellectual bond, in the hope of thereby giving the national spirit a fresh impetus and infusing new strength into it." Stuttgart seems to have been the centre of the movement, and appeals went forth from there urging the newspapers of Germany to promote the enterprise. In commenting upon this project, the Tageblatt displays a better knowledge of the condition of things on our side of the Atlantic than is ordinarily the case with German journals. It shows that, under the most ravorable circumstances, a German university in the United States would be like a fish out of water. A few scores of young men, it says, come from America annually to attend at the universities of Germany; but what practical value would the proposed institution have for any considerable number of American students? The descendants of German immigrants, not less than others, wisely prefer to acquire information that is in demand among the whole of America's flity millions of population rather than such as can be turned to account only with Germans. But even for the German population here, a German university could not have much to teach. The department of jurisprudence would have next to no value. Time given to German law would be most poorly bestowed, and German philosophy would fare little better. The few who might think of digging at SCHELLING or HEGEL could go to Germany for it, as | 1876 by the most barefaced fraud, and they do now. The German millions of the United States are not interested in philosophies, and the student of them would find scarcely any market for his wares. German | of nearly three bundred and twenty thoutheology would prove equally unavailable | sand votes, taking the whole Union together. in this country of numerous religious donominations of English or American origin. In short, some of the most distinctive features of the German university would be such an institution practically useful would be to remove its German elements and make lated wild speculation by an inflated cur-

it purely American; in other words, to add another to the already abundant supply of American universities.

A more practicable way, in the opinion of the Tageblatt, of keeping fresh "the intellectual bond" between the German elements of the two countries would be to establish free and well-stored German libraries in no device would be of great avail unless the German fatherland were, before everything, made such a country as must fill with satisfaction all who trace their origin to it; a great, free, progressive land. Doubtless, if it dared to do so, the Tageblatt would have added plainly what it evidently means, that the first essential step would be to rid the German fatherland of its Kaiserism, militarism, and Bismarckism; but fine and imprisonment have taught German journalists better than to express such thoughts in un-

equivocal language. What is peculiarly deserving of notice in this project is the strange misapprehension which it reveals on the part of the German people of the feelings of their countrymen abroad. Germany cannot get over looking with a longing eye after the children who have gone forth from her borders. She still indulges in the vain hope that they may remain Germans after their expatriation the same as before, and that even their descendants may be German in spirit. The conviction that in becoming citizens of another land they form a new tie that is stronger than that which still hinds them to the country of their birth, seems hard for the fatherland to become reconciled to: and yet it cannot avoid perceiving that such is the fact. As our esteemed contemporary, the Stants-Zeitung, recently expressed it, while our adopted citizens of German descent cannot forget the scenes in which they passed their earlier days, no more can they forget that they were in many respects treated there as stepchildren, and that in seeking new homes abroad they left

behind them a detestable system of aris-

intolerable. This feeling has been only in-

tensified by long residence in a republican

country; so that there are few German emi-

grants to our shores who ever experience a

desire to return permanently to Germany;

while of the small number who occasionally

make the experiment, it is a fact that the

toeratic and military castes that made life

greater number, even of the wealthy, do not wish to remain long. If this is the case with those born on German soil, it is inevitable that it should be even more so with their descendants born within the limits of the republic. They may see much to admire in German literature, and may feel more than a general interest in German progress and development. But they are to all intents imbued with the republican spirit; they are Americans at neart, and they would not exchange their right of American citizenship for that of any other country. This is the case not less in the German settlements of Texas and the Western States than in places where the influence of association with neighbors of other nationalities is more strongly felt. To talk, then, of riveting these young people to the Germany of BISMARCK and Von MOLTKE, by the agency of a school and a corps of professors, shows how extremely at sea on this subject the Germans of Ger-

many must be. When we consider the millions who have left German soil in recent years to seek homes in other lands, and how large a proportion of the whole German race they constitute, we cannot say that this desire to retain their attachment and allegiance is anything more than natural. It is, however, a futile desire. The German wanderers to our shores are lost to the land of their birth; and it is well that it should be so.

The Vacancies in the Supreme Court.

All speculation about the successor of Justice CLIFFORD on the bench of the Supreme Court must necessarily be vague while the President is disabled from performing any public duty.

The judicial circuit over which he presided o long, and so well, included the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. The pressure for Mr. DEVENS at this time by the attempt to create a fletitious public opinion in his favor is, to say the least of it, absurd. His only claim rests upon a promise of Mr. HAYES to appoint him to the vacancy, if it had occurred during the Fraudulent Administration. If the appointment should be confined to the circuit, Chief Justice GRAY of Massachusetts stands preëminent. He is regarded in the profession as being among the feremost judicial minds of the country. Compared with DEVENS, he is as an electric

light is to a tallow candle. As the Supreme Court is now composed, the whole section known as the South, which cast over four millions of votes at the Presidential election, has no representative, while the State of Ohio, which is almost equally divided in politics, has actually three Judges, namely, WAFTE, Woods, and MATTREWS, or one-third of the court. To this number may be added HARLAN, who lives across the Ohio River, and whose sympathles are entirely with the Republican school of politics, of which HAYES, SHERMAN, and Foster are shining illustrations. HAR-LAN was appointed by HAYES, as a reward for his services in Louisiana.

Justice FIELD is the only Democration the bench, and his Democracy is the very reverse of that of the late Justice CLIFFORD. who was a pronounced opponent of the growth and ascendancy of corporate power, while Justice Firing stands upon record as the most extreme champion of corporations.

Should Justice HUNT live until next year, he can retire without a special act of Congress for his relief, which has been proposed since he became disabled by paralysis two years ago. That is to say, he will then have held his commission for ten years, and will be over seventy years old, which are the conditions for a voluntary retirement, with a pension equal to the full salary in active service.

The President will, therefore, have two vacancies to fill at no distant day. He cannot divest the court of its present political complexion. But, if he has the inclination, he will have the opportunity to give the Southern States, and half the voters of the country, some representation on the bench. They are now excluded from all responsible share in the Government, dependent upon the Executive. They are shut out from the diplomatic and the consular service, and from all the domestic employments of importance. With a few exceptions, the Federal

Judges in the South are strangers to the soil. Practically, we are fiving under a party Government, which seized the Presidency in which succeeded in retaining power in 1881 by a plurality of less than four thousand on the general vote, while in actual minority

The Supreme Court was packed by Gen GRANT in 1870 to serve the interests of great railroad corporations by reversing the legal tender decision, and thus making their con-

rency, and precipitated the crash of 1873, from

which the country is only now recovering. The casting vote was given in the Electoral Commission by three of the five Judges of the Supreme Court, who solemnly refused to consider the evidence to establish fraud in Louisiana and Florida. They thus rejected the right of Mr. TILDEN to the Presi-American cities; but it adds that, after all, | dency, which a large majority of the popular vote and of the Electoral Colleges had conferred upon him. Public confidence in that tribunal has therefore declined, and nothing but an infusion of new and pure blood can restore it.

The Civilization of Clubs.

A good deal of indignation has been excited in England at the recent restoration of Col. VALENTINE BARER to membership in the Army and Navy Club in London. That officer was tried and convicted, some years ago, of an outrageous assault upon a young woman of irreproachable character, for which he suffered a year's imprisonment. The Queen had him dismissed from the British army, and he sought service and distinguished himself in the army of the Sultan. Returning to England, he endeavored to regain the social standing he had lost, and he has lately succeeded in getting a sufficient number of members to admit him once more to the leading military club in London, by voting that his criminal conduct has not affected his character as a gentleman.

We read of this here in America, and refleet with Pharisaic satisfaction that we are not so brutal as the English; that the honor of women, high or low, rich or poor, is held in greater esteem among us; and that no man who was known to have been guilty of such conduct as Col. VALENTINE BAKER'S could ever secure readmission to any respectable club in this country. But are these assumptions correct? We

fear there is some reason to doubt it. A few weeks ago one of the most disgusting events in the history of American polities occurred in the capital city of this State. In order to defame the personal character of a candidate for office, and destroy all chances of his election by the Legislature then in session, a number of his political opponents set a trap to catch him in an intrigue with a woman. The trap was a step ladder, placed at midnight in front of the door of the room which he occupied in a hotel. Ascending the steps, and looking through the transom, or small window, above the door, they secretly watched their victim; and when they thought they had

een enough, they came down. This is their own account of what they did. In the first instance they circulated it with rapture; they were proud of their work; they proclaimed it everywhere, at home and abroad; and even the London papers published full details. But for some reason the public did not take it kindly. The humor of the occurrence did not seem to be generally appreciated. People said that, however much the victim might be to plame-and he denied all their allegationshis accusers were worse than he could be. They began to hear themselves called spies. nformers, eavesdroppers. Men of honorable character refused to recognize them. They found it wise to become silent about that midnight scene in the hall of the Delavan; and one of them even went so far as to excuse his participation in it by saying that

he had dined too generously that evening. When we criticise the action of the London Army and Navy Club in Col. VALENTINE BAKER's case, let us also ask whether American clubs observe a much higher standard of morality. Have the various clubs to which the Albany eavesdroppers belong evinced any determination to be rid of them?

Things Not to be Forgotten.

And whenever, whether in the near future or the distant future, Mr. Roscoz Conkling shall come before the people of this State as a candidate for popular favor. let it be borne in mind that the greater his ability the more dangerous he is.

1. Because, with full knowledge of its base and fraudulent nature, he became a party to the conspiracy which inaugurated HAYES in the office of President, when TILDEN had been elected.

II. Because he was a party to the conspiricy, under Grant, to suppress and destroy the freedom of the press.

III. Because he is not an American in polities, but an Imperialist destitute of reverence for Washington and for the usage he inaugurated-the leader of the 306 GRANT, Third Term men.

He is now out of office. Let him be kept out to the day of his death, unless he should earnestly repent, and bring forth works meet for repentance. Whosoever repents in this world may be forgiven; but he who repents not, cannot be forgiven.

The New York Times of yesterday pubishes some additional chapters in the history of the great frauds in the Post Office which were committed under HAYES, with the assent and connivance of Judge KEY, the Postmaster-General, with BRADY, FRENCH, and others of his assistants. The pretence that KEY was only an amiable figurehead, and should not be held responsible for these robberies, is overthrown by the facts stated in the Tomes.

It is impossible to overestimate the value of the service rendered to the country by the leading Republican journal in the exposure of these rillaintes. No newspaper has ever shown greater enterprise, courage, or fidelity to duty than the Times displays in these important revelations.

It is now definitely ascertained that the infernal machines shipped to Liverpool were made in Peoria. But the whole batch of them have not been as destructively explosive as that one Peoria still tub, which blew up and killed twelve workmen Saturday night, and injured

HASHIM Khan has taken possession of Kandahar, which was the natural sequel of his master Avoon Khan's victory. Kabul now remains to the Ameer, but how long he will hold

From Sfax to Djerba marks another step of France toward Tripoli. This will make Italy. England, and Turkey nervous again.

SITTING BULL, SCARLET THUNDER, PRET-TY PLUME WHITE DOG, FOUR HORSES, HIGH AS THE CLOUDS, and BONE TOMAHAWK arrived at Bismarck on Sunday. Strring Butt is rapidly liscovering the beauties of civilization, as he has already made money by selling his personal property to the relic hunters, and also his autographs, which fetch more than those of some of the dead Presidents. The Indiana Sunday school man who applied for Sirring BULL as a moral show must strike quickly, as

The man hunt in the Eau Galle woods has proved a failure, as the WILLIAMSES escaped while their pursuers were listening to the yarns of BUFFALO CHARLIE about what he had done and what he could do. The people there have now learned not to put implicit faith in frontier scouts with picturesque nicknames, as others had learned before them.

The Quarantine Commissioners in their ecting yester tay did not take up the question of allowing

NEW YORK POLITICS.

The Permatten of a New Republican Syndt-Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 1.-There is one man n this State who was not elected a Senator in Congress at the late legislative session who scarcely appeared on the surface of affairs during the struggle at Albany, and whom not one voter in a thousand heard of in connection with that contest, yet who won as much out of it Hon. George B. Sloan, whilom Speaker of the Assembly, for twenty odd years a prominent citizen of Oswego, and one of the shrewdest and slipperiest politicians of the generation-in his own estimation. His career in politics covers about ten years, and has been full of sharp practice. He has the biggest game of his life now wall in hand.

Mr. Sloan nominated, or helped materially to nominate, at least, Alonzo B. Cornell for Governor in 1879. The Convention at Saratoga did not want Cornell. It was restive under the saddle and bridle of the machine, and asked only a decently plausible excuse for kicking off its rider. The present Governor had not then impressed even a small section of his party with a high notion of his abilities or elevation of character. It was the overwhelming sense of the Convention that if he was nominated it would only be to be disastrously beaten at the polls. The patiently ambitious Senator Robertson did not over estimate the preparate for

ambitious senator Robertson du not over estimate the repugnance feit toward Cornell when he assured his friends the day before the Convention that the next Governor of New York would hall from Westchester County. The flaw in his prediction was not in his belief that the delegates disliked Cornell; that was true emough; it hay in his notion that they did want Robertson, which was where he made his misstake. The Judge had made too many unwise remarks in other years, and played fast and loose with trural politicians too often to be an available countromise candidate. There was some talk of millionaire John H. Szarin, and that aminble Crossus swelled the noise by flooding Saratoga with brase bands and vehement partisans, imported on Central Raliroad excursion lickets (at his eyebres) from the verdant slopes of the lower Mohawk. But the delegates would have none of Sarin either.

We believed here in 79, and believe now, that Sloan would have made an available man, and that he could have stampeded the machine if he had chosen to do so. The managers of the Cornell canvass were never afraid of Judge Robertson. They laughed at the busolic hurrah for Sarin. But they thought a great deal and deeply upon Sloan, and paid his possible canvase, the compliment of linquiring about it privately from every quarter.

At 2 of clock on the day preceding the Convention, Mr. Shoan had only to say the word, and the prize was his. While three Republicans who were quoted in the open all for Cornell were in come to be a covered by brought him a note in answer to one and the past state of the three men, look his black slowed himself to the three men, look his black slowed himself to the three men look his lack slowed himself to the three men look his lack slowed himself to the three men look his lack slowed himself to the three men took his lack slowed himself to the three men took his lack slowed himself to the three men took his lack slowed himself to the three men his lack the took his cover to be a non-marked for Server and the promise

cent Senator Cameron's invitation to test the quality and quantity of his wines, and then go home happy.

Ferhaps it is well to mention that Senator Da-vies is a Gianmorganshire Weishman, educated at Owego Academy, New York, and that Archi-balli London Snowdon cames of Pennsylvania Scotch Presbyterian stock.

A Chicago Girl at Concord.

From the Liver Grown A young lady on the West Side has just returned from Boston. While there her nucle, who is a reporter on a sporting paper, took her to the Summer School of Philosophy at Concord. She heard some one read an essay on "The Absoluteness of Absolutism," and became infaturied with the dectrine taught. "Chawles," said she to her lover the other exeming the

is a clerk in a harness store. "Chawles, do you remize that you cannot differentiate the indissoluble absolute-ness of the absolute?" "No," he reified, "to tell you the truth, I don't," and, as it was the first time he had seen her since she got

back, the suggestion attered struck him with some "Do you ever stop to inquire," she began again, "into the incheation or the runmentary incipience of the rbaneodical commentation of your thoughts of love?"

Well, not to speak of," he said. Then, if there is one drop of blood in your heart that pulsates for me. If there is one concert, neoscopie or paycological, that in the inecgitancy of your dreams, or in the perquisition of your waking hours, absorbs a thought of me, I beg that you would chiminate any ab strine or equirocal particles of distrust from the profound and all-transportous abnormality of your love."

"Great heavens, Maria, have you swallowed a dic-No. I have not," she said with a look of stern and

We have received from Ceylon, India, a copy of a paper published in Colombo Cerion, by the Theo-sophical Society, and called the Singhaless Weekly Jourmal, or the Secreta Statement. It is printed, excepting a few words in the difficult language used in that island. Among other abstrace matters it presents to its readers a fecture delivered at Colombo by the Premient of the Three-ophical Society, our old tellow critical, Col Henry E. Olcott upon that occult suspect. Throsophy." And long may it wave! THE LAND QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

The Ways in which the English Masses have been Driven from the Soil. LONDON, July 20.-The abuses which the feudal system has banded down to Englishmen are not found in France or Germany. Very diferent rules of law govern the vineyards of sunny France and the hop fields of gloomy England. Tithes and other charges have scotched, if not killed, the cultivation of hops in Kent, whither the pensants from other parts of England and even from Ireland used to flock during the hop-gathering season. Some curious evidence was recently given on the subject

of England and even from Ireland used to flock during the hop-gathering season. Some curious evidence was recently given on the subject of tithes upon hop lands. The vine growers of France are liable to no such impositions; and the possibility of growing paying crops in Germany is well exemplified by the success of the modern process of making sugar from beet root. So great has been the success of this experiment that the beet sugar crop of Germany is for the present year larger than the sugar crop of Cuba. The landowners are desirous of speedy changes in the law, but their aim is to have the land relieved as much as possible from the burdens which, according to them, press upon it. They advocate imperial instead of local taxation. When the late Conservative Government was in power, legislation affecting land always took this direction. The resuscitation of the old protection policy, under its modern guise of reciprocity, is another remedy which they would wish to apply. In pushing this remedy the landowners are helped by some manufacturers, who want a more limited tariff for their goods, but who only wish to use protection as a temporary weapon. The landowners, however, want a permanentax, so that their rents may be kept up.

Under the foudal system the ownership of all land was in the King. From time to time he made grants to his successful Generals and his lavorites of both sexos. At first these grants reverted to the crown upon the death of the grantee, who in most cases had agreed to do certain things in return for the possession of the land. A certain number of men had to be supplied in time of war, or some rent was promised. After some time this arrangement was found to be unsatisfactory, and various changes were made. A lind tax was linally established, and the rate was originally fixed at four shillings in the pound, or twenty per cent. upon the value of the property. At the present of the people, is taken into account, one might think that an increase, and to the call of the property of Liverspool. Ce pound, while at the present time, it is only one-eighth of a penny, in Lancashire. Lord Derby owns 47,269 acres in Lancashire now, and his tax upon that cannot amount to any great sum certainly nothing like the amount his ancesto spent when, upon one occasion, he put 20 000 armed men in the field as his quota in times of danger. In 1548 an acre of good land in Cambridgeshire let for about one shilling; now it lets at about forty times that amount. If, then, there is a little falling off in rents, can the landowners ask the taxpayers at large to relieve them of the burdens which are proportionately

them of the burdens which are proportionately much loss than they were?

Another good illustration of wealth which has been made for landowners, and the proportionate diminution of the burdens on the land, may be found in the Howard property at Sheffield. When the land tax was first imposed, instead of the old obligation of the landlords to defend the country, the annual rental of the Duke of Norfolk's estates in and near Sheffield was about \$11,200. The yearly value of these estates is now at the lowest comvalue of these estates is now at the lowest comvalue.

near Sheffield was about \$11,200. The yearly value of these estates is now, at the lowest computation, \$500,000. But the land tax in Yorkshire was originally four shillings in the pound, or one-fifth of the rent, while now it is only one and one-eighth of a penny in the pound-less than 1-200th part of the rental. It would seem that such landowners as the Duse of Nortolk and the Earl of Derby can hardly ask Parliament to relieve them from the burdens which are now attached to their inid.

A very important point in the discussion of possible land reforms is the legislative influence of the landlords. The House of Lords is altogether an assembly of landlords, and in the House of Commons the influence of that class is very powerful. Of the 650 members who compose the House of Commons, at least one-fourth are connected with the peerage either by is very powerful. Of the 650 members who compose the House of Commons, at least one-fourth are connected with the peerage either by birth or marriage. Among the other members a very large number are land-owners, and the constant tendency among all persons who have acquired fortunes, either by successful trading or professional practice, is to invest a large part of their earnings in land. This of itself gives land a fictions value and as a suffering unknown in riends among the Stalwarts went over to Miller and elected hum. Then people recalled the fast that Mr. Stoan was a benefactor of Gov. Cornell, and enjoyed pseuding relations with him.

All the story. Not much is required for the deductions. The old mechine in this State is dismantled. There is a new machine, and its proprietors are Messay. Cornell, Stoan, and Miller timited. There is no Co., and there will strue, has something which he suppresse is a machine. But when he comes to test it upon Convention and State Committee packing a month or so hence, he will discover his micrake. His poor is careed, amstern-handled fighr will all appears to the needle gun eleven years age.

Peor old Mr. Labham suspected something of this when, in his very hour of trumph, he told engine of the needle gun eleven years age.

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Peor old Mr. Labham suspected something of this when he consended with much all the part of the proprietor of the word, But they changed the proprietor of the word, But they changed the proprietor of the word, But they when the convention has been called to meet in this city on the Shot September, to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer and appointing a State Convention has been called to meet in this city on the Shot September, to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer and appointing a State Convention has been called to meet in this city on the Shot September, to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer and appointing a State Convention has been called to meet in this city on the Shot September, to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer and appointing a State Convention has been called to meet in this cit ous value such as is utterly merics, for it is territorial left

thing in exchange. Lest it is may seem an exaggration, it may be well to quote the case of the Duke of Rutland, the descendant of Thomas Manners, the gready contier of Henry VIII. Who had the foundation of the Stortune by successfully begging grants of the Church ands at the time of the spointain of the above. In 1756 an enclourer and was passed for the parish of Brauneton, in Letesiershire; the rector get one-seventh of 1,500 acres, while the rentainer to the Duke was awarded. In a neighboring parish, under another enclosure act, the Duke's stars was 2,044 out of 2.124 acres. In another hordship of 2,000 acres, built of which was an old enclosure, the Duke received in 1791 one-fourteenth of the rest as for left the manor, and one-seventh in conjunction with the rector as impropriator. The list of similar enclosures by which the Duke benefited could be profounged to a wear-some length. It must be romembered that these very lands are new being let out to tenants who are the descendants of the very persons who had the original rights. Another very similar case is that of the royal fourth. The possession of these great tracts of land by the rown and revenue obtained from them were matters of great moment to the people at large. That the King or Queen should derive as large an imcome as possible from their estate was most important. for the more their private income was, the less necessity was there for grind down the commonaity with heavy taxation. Hence every taxatyer has an interest in the management of the woods and forests. A layerie resort of Londoners is the lovery tract of woodland country so well known as Epping Forest. It is close to the east end of London, and the great metropolis is already stretching out inthat direction. It therefore became advisable to make some arrangement by which the land might be let for building purposes. As long as the crown rights existed not a square variof the forest defined and filter a land was of the rease of the transaction so do the tax that the people green and the goo

THE WEATHER FOR AUGUST. Mr. De Voe Says there will be Little San-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When I gave my forecasts for July, I stated that I saw no indication of unusual hot weather for New York city and the Eastern States until the latter part of August, and that July would be a delightful month. There have been quite a num-

ber of showers, and the temperature at 7 P. M. has averaged 70° that is, five degrees lower than the corresponding month last year. Mr. Vennor predicts rather peculiar weather for August. For instance, he states that on 15th it will be "cooler to cold and cloudy and pleasant." He does not specify in what locality this weather will occur. We must bear in mind that the United States and Canada cover a large space, and every day in the year there is a great variety of weather in progress. Therefore, the only system which can be of any practical value space, and every day in the year there is a great variety of weather in progress. Therefore, the only system which can be of any practical value to the United States or Canada must be so constructed that by applying its trinciples we will be able to forceast the weather for any specific locality. When storms are moving from the south toward the north, cool weather will precede them and hot weather will follow them.

For New York city and the Western States there will be very little bright sunshine for the next two weeks. It will be cloudy and foggy, with frequent showers. After this belt of storms we will get our highest temperature; that will be during the third week. The average temperature during the month will be higher than it was in July.

In the South Atlantic States the temperature will be decidedly lower than it was in July.

In the South Atlantic States the highest temperature will be decidedly lower than it was in July.

nouth.
In the Gulf States there will be unusually much lower than in the previous month.

People in this section who are about ready to
take a few weeks vacation will enjoy themselves far better on the hills and mountains than they will near the sea, for they will be above the fors. H. J. Dr Voz, meteorologist. Hackensack, July 31.

REPRODUCTION OF MALARIA IN ANI-

MALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Malaria in its widest and perhaps best interpretation merely means bad air, and in that sense is one of the most active and prevailing sources of disease. But marsh air and the air coming from pure and simple vegetable decomposition are generally understood when we sneak of the causes of malaria. Marsh gas, or light carburetted hydrogen, will not produce fever and

buretted hydrogen, will not produce fever and ague; neither will sulphuretted hydrogen, which is often combined with it. But the vapors arising from marsh and dammed up pond waters are found to contain portions of aquatic plants, also spores of funci in great abundance, a membranous and gelathous substance often called nostoc, also infusorial mollusis, and other things.

But we are no longer in doubt about the cause of malaria, Profs. Klebs and Ccudell have succeeded in producing the symptoms of malaria poisoning in animals by the subcottaneous injection of watery extracts from marshy soil. They have also isolated the active material, which is the true generator of the disease, and suppose it to be a living organism. The lungi called bacilli malaria are small rods, from one two-thousanoith to one seven-thousanoith of a millimetre in length, which grow into long twisted threads. The fungus is markedly aerobiotic—that is, if air is excluded it dies. The injection of these fungi into healthy animals always gives rise to symptoms of intermittent fever, with enlargement of the spleen; and it is possible to reproduce in rabbits malarious infection of every form that is known in men.

Filling the Potemas Plats.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your Washington correspondent deserves the thanks of every good citizen for his letter in to-day's Sen on the filling of in ordering piles driven below Long Bridge so as to torm an island, is a high-handed outrage and a crime. For every square yard of filling, whether artificial or natural, an equal quantity of water will be added in a great freshet, causing the flood to rise higher. The river widens at tide water a me seven times, and thus reduces the depth of the mighty torrent that rushes down in a great flood. Since the causeway of Long Bridge was built an Island has begun to form above, and now Chief Engineer Wright is going to create, we boat authority, an island below. It is a Boss Sheeberd job revived. He began in 1871 to cut down Observatory Hill, and dump the dirtinto the channel on the Washington side. He meant to fill it up entirely, and it is now pretended that when that is done the current will deepen the chan nel on the Virginia side. Not so; there is a rock bottom at the depth of twelve feet. But the Washington channel, now much shallower than in 1800, can be deepened

Without it we are bereft of commerce. The filling of the flats is a stupid project and an infamous job. Your correspondent is right when he says that when the flats are filled Pennsylvania avenue will have to be raised many feet. Millions upon millions will gineers, now empties six feet below low tide, and is car. | Queen Victoria. She was a triend of Hans Christian Anried out half a mile further by a canal created by the filling up of the river. What now is imperatively receied is the removal of this accumulation and the reopening of the old channel on the Weshington side. This and this brilliant works which have made her name amous in-sions will save our beautiful city, and it will cost far less cluding the great picture. "Domestic Prayer," which than the plan of Boss Shepherd.

the Committee on Commerce of the House. There were Commissioners Twining and Dent and Attorneys Hunton and Birney. After petting a full hearing they tried to choke off the opposition. But the latter got a hearing in they revived again, and got a Senate committee appointed to consider the matter. A meeting was appointed for a hearing, but somehow the committee reserved to act without a hearing. The flat flaces no doubt thought they

In short, let me say that the high handed project which is now begun will, if carried out, ruin our city, and cause the removal of the capital. AN OLD INSTANT.

A Story of Gen. Garfield as a Member of

Congress. RAVENNA, O., July 22. - Among the stories to be found in Webster's Scelling Book for the in-struction of the young and claim generation of a former are was one of a farmer and a lawrer who owned adjacent lands, and when on a certain occasion the farmer called promptly replied that equity would require compensation for the injured unimal. "But hold," said the farmer, "it was my ox that was gored by your buil." "Ah," said the lawyer, "that afters the case, which I will inquire into, and it, and it—" This aters aptivellustrates the difference of equippen upon the relations of Conthe President, who in that case decined the appending power a prerogative of his office only. Such Presidence prived the member of a potent better in chances of his own elects a in subsequent contests by dominating his tory portion of the salary, reported as one-half of it. But this arrangement that not beat the wounded dignity But this arrangement did not heat the wounder outlined of the member, and his apportion gradually developed strength until so finally encoreded in having Mrs. Evans removed, although so efficient officer, and histavorite been unlained to advantable been

James K. Polk at Twenty-nine. From the Louis ette Course January

they are as President, let Boscoe Conkling tell.

Its l'ifiteth f xhibition,

BUNREAMA

-On a train from Florence to Pisa a robbery of £00,000 was committed by brigands last There is reason to believe that the fatal

illness of Dean Stanley originated in blood poisoning ough inhaling noxious vapors. -The Austrian Minister of Agriculture

said a month ago that unless some chappe for the worse took place he expected a full harvest. -The number of German emigrants who

passed through Hamburg alone to America from the lat of January to the 30th of June amounted to 74,033 -The Great Council of Zurich rejected by

a large majority the appeal against the president hold the Universal Socialist Congress in Switzerland -The premier marquisate of England. that of Winchester, is 233 years older than any of the rest, and the holder is the poorest of English marquises, -Nearly all the persons miraculously

cured by prayer at Pink Cottage, the hospital of the Rev

George O. Barnes, in Kentucky, have since died, and these mishaps have closed the concern -Father Ryan, a Roman Catholic paster at Cromwell Conn., who fell in love with a girl and became a drunkard, has contritely turned all his property over to his Bishop and retired to a monastery.

-The wife of a manufacturer at Elgin. Iii., lent her carriage horse to be used temporarily in hauling lumber. The teamster whipped the beast, where upon the woman went out with a rawhide and thrashes the teamster.

-A few weeks ago the foundation stone was laid of a huge embankment, across a Welsh valler, which is to confine waters destined to supply Liverpool, 67 miles distant, with 52,000,000 gallons a day. The works are expected to take ten years.

-At an International Medical and Santtary Exhibition recently hald in London, Sir James Paget, the eminent physician, declared that he wholld and was quilty or the "basest want of patriotism." -Mayfield and Adley lived in adjacess

farm houses at Strayburn, Miss. One went out to call his cows at the same time that the other was calling his hands to dinner, and confusion resulted. Neither would wait until the other was through yelling; a fight followed and Adley was killed.

-A detective has been killed at a secret meeting of Nihilists at Kieff. He had been sent to the neeting to watch the proceedings. He was placed on a table, and his throat was cut. Similar murders abo in the provinces, whither the Nihilists have transferred their activity from the capital. -The London World says that the mode

of volleying the ball practised by Renshaw, the laws tennis champion, has created quite a revolution in the game of lawn tennis; and if things go on as they are doing, the game will become too difficult for people to play unless they make a special study of it. -A gold mine, the Havilah, just placed of

the London market, is, acco ding to the prospectus, mer tioned in the Bible, reference being made to it in the eleventh and twelith verses of the second chapter a Genesis. The passage in question reads as follows: "The name of the first is Pison; that is it which compasseth the whole land of Havilah where there is gold. And the gold of that land is good," -A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine

claims that kindness to animals is entirely an Anglo Saxon attribute, and it certainly is true that the society for their protection in London was by a long period the ploneer society. On account of our flesh eating we are he says, regarded by the Hindoos as detestable; but, how ver reluctant to kill animals, Hindoos are very far from being always kind to them. -A couple eloped at Falling Springs, West Virginia, and were hotly pursued by the girl'afather.

considerately bore him back home. This caused a dive-

a gambler, as his skill at cards had led the father to be lieve, but belonged to a wealthy and respectable Bosto family. A peaceful wedding ensued. -Dan Simpson has drummed at sixty aunual parades of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, and is 60 years old. He and Si Smith, the company's fifer, form the principal figures in the popular painting, "Yankee Doodle." Several years ago a Bos

Simpson should play every Fourth of July morning, but his patricue idea has not been realized. -The British Land Transport Corps was renamed Military Train in 1867, and supplied with fine Spanish mules. This earned for it the name of the "Moke Train," and the ridicule attaching to this sobriquet had the serious effect of disinclining gentlemen to serve in the corps. So the mules, although far better for the purpose, were changed for horses. The corps, for the

same reason, was renamed Army Service Corps -A decidedly unpleasant impression has been made in Switzerland by the intimation that the Gov ernment of France proposes to build a fort at Annemass. on the neutral territory of Savoy, where, as the Saga contend. France is barred by treaty from erections made a vigorous protest against the proposal infutie

Annomasse, a protest in which, in case of need, he will doubtless be supported by England, Germany, and lists. -The death is announced of the Danish dersen, and her career was almost as erratic, and even more remantic, then his own. Coming to Copenhagenia 1846, with her husband, she there executed a number of

she had to repeat no less than nine times. -The London Bookseller gives from a pamphiet published in 1774 some particulars as to the rate at which tooks were then bought by the British pub-lic. An edition of Addison, in four volumes, took thirtythree years to sell, and Shallesbury's "Characteristics" were in point for thirty years. Bennicy's edition of Mic ton remained on hand for forty three years. Pope's ear tion of Shake speare was not exh susted in less than forty eight. Even the popular movel, the "Sir Charles Grands

son " of Richardson, took twenty years to sell. -The real cause for compelling Don Caries to leave France is said to be not apprehensioned any action on the part of the Spanish Government, but Don Carlos's open participation in the manifestations of the Legillmist party on the occasion of Count de Chem Lord's fête day. A mass took place at St. German de Pres on Frainy, nominally in homer of the St Heuri built was, in reality, a demonstration of loyalty to "the King over the border," such as the French dovernmen cannot tourate on the part of a political refuges.

-The Correspondence Français gives the following comparative census of the French and Germal armies: Infantry—Germany 503 hartalions of 600 men total, 301,800. France, 641 battalions of 400 men; total 250, 600. Cavalry-Germany, 405 equatrons of 180 men total, 83,700. France, 302 squadrons of 170 men, total 06,640. Arthery-Sermany, 2,345 pieces, France, 2,55 pieces, Engineers-Germany, 10 nattalions, France, 15 nattalions. The German Imperial Guart consists of 29 battaliums of infantry, in all 12.400 men. 18 squairons of cavairy. In all 3,240 ment aut 96 pieces of artifett, forming 16 batteries. Germany has thus 83,000 solimes and 523 pieces of cannon more than France.

-An epidemic disease of a peculiarly deadly nature, which carries off cattle and horses of the thousand, and claims also its human victims yearly among the population of the capital, has made its spicear-

the Melbourne International Exhibition is over people are counting the cost, and sessing whether the same is worth the candle. As a commercial specialistic a worth the candle. As a commercial specialistic account, it is not, for no exhibition since that suggested?

Prime Albert has resulted in anything but ass.

The exhibition of 1851 made a proof of CPO ass, suggested to the proof of the control of CPO ass, suggesting to businessing expected. The Paris in L. minute of 1855 results in a loss of CPO. The control of L. minute of the last asset of CPO asset of the control of the c 265. that or Vienna in 1-75 may not on a contract to surviving, that or Philodelphia in 1-76 may a contract that or Paris on 1-75 may have of to any a major a surviving

placed in power. Such were the views of James A. Gar. | Alliworp, will surpose Rummstein in Lordon the deel as member for the Nibelecth Destroit of thin. What | festival in his i cour at Aniworp called 5-5-d or the when representatives of Housing art on the and show the entrance of farlest open, status and a news saw side a expression. Logically, the company of Logical and the linear of limes, arious write. He generally carries has shown hand und the long gray hast shir abundant with the tall according to olders and of war such as the state. the hirsh is generally the man man, as it is made to the shies, and his line are given parted, as if it is man. The semi-centennial exhibition of the American institute is to be decided on Sout 14. Machine x will be received at early as the 22d met. Other goods will not be received at early lathe 22d met. Other goods will not be received till Sept a.